

CRAFTSMAN'S CRIBSHEET

NUMBER
53

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Unleaded Brass: Change Your Thinking

Unleaded brasses are not necessarily harder to run than leaded brass. They are just different. By recognizing and accommodating for their lack of lead, and the resultant different thermal conductivity, differences in chip forming and the need to up-tool for heavier feeds rather than higher speeds, your shop can be successful at making parts from these newer, more challenging grades.

What are some strategies for machining the unleaded brasses?

- Increase the feed.** Since we lost the lead and the ability to run at higher speeds, increasing the feed can help us get to equivalent cubic inches of removal rates.
- Improve the machine rigidity.** Heavier feeds mean the machine needs to be adjusted and solid. It also means more horsepower required, again mandating a rock-solid setup.
- Improve the tool.** Even 4 percent lead is very forgiving of tool quality; the nonleaded grades are the opposite, they present a number of challenges to your tools. Improved materials, geometry and coatings are key to machining unleaded brasses with minimum issues. They will require fewer replacements, helping to get more net production at the end of the shift.
- Improve the chip management.** Some unleaded grades replace the lead with zinc, resulting in a grade with a type III chip, stringy and birds-nest prone. With these grades, pay attention to drills selected, and try inserts with chip control features to help you manage that chip.
- Deal with the increased heat.** The lead helped to reduce friction and heat in the leaded grades. With the lead removed, you will have increased heat generated. Carbide is more forgiving of heat, as are tool coatings. Talk to your supplier of metalworking fluids; chances are, it will have a fluid that will help manage those extra BTUs and maintain your tools' edges.
- Change your ideas about machining brass.** Unleaded brass machines more like steel than brass. As long as you think of it like leaded brass, you will fight it. Instead, think of it as just a yellow version of 1215 steel or stainless and your expectations will be much closer to reality.

The market for precision machined parts continues to evolve. Evolve your thinking and processing to adjust to the realities of unleaded materials to remain a viable and preferred supplier.

THE SHOPFLOOR CHEAT SHEET

	12L14 (with Lead)	1215 (without Lead)	COPING STRATEGY (Going from 12L14 to 1215)	RESULT
SPEEDS	HIGHER	LOWER	Reduce speeds; increase feeds concurrently	Same/similar cubic inches removal; less heat
TOOL WEAR	REDUCED	INCREASED	Faster/easier to replace tooling; Higher grade tools; improve coat- ings, increase back rake angle	Increase tool life; increase uptime/ day; generate less heat
CUTTING TEMPERATURE	LOWER	HIGHER	Improve coolant; improve coolant delivery	Increase tool life; increase uptime/day
CHIP-TOOL CONTACT AREA	SMALLER	LARGER	Rethink cutting strategy	Reduce chip thickness
DRILL CHIPS	THINNER	THICKER	Drills – Oilhole; pecking	Expedient removal of chips & heat
OD TOOL CHIPS	SHORTER	LONGER	Adjust angles; add chipbreakers	Control chips
SURFACE FINISH	BEST	WORSE	Change tools more often; SPC to determine when	Maintain acceptable finish; Reduce downtime/day

All Craftsman's Crib sheets are available for viewing and download at short.productionmachining.com/cribsheets.